

NOTES
FRATERNITY, says
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Fitter summer for the
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minister for Navy

dated March 13th

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the same time holding out his hand to the Judge and displaying the evidence of his cross-examination. The Judge after closely inspecting the hands of the juror directed the clerk as follows: "The court decides that the juror's excuse is a valid one, and therefore directs that he be 'scratched off.'

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, MARCH 25, 1845.

The Kennebec Journal says, that "Texas has been brought in by a combination of fraud, treachery, folly, and the corrupting influence of party patronage." That "Messrs. Dix and Dickinson, of New York," who voted for annexation, "might have been superseded by whigs opposed to it, but for the scattering of the liberty party in New York." That "Messrs. Tappan and Allen voted for it in opposition to the positive instructions of the Whig legislature of Ohio," and that "Mr. Merrick voted for it in defiance of the expressed sentiments of the Whig legislature of Maryland."

Well, what of it, Mr. Journal? Didn't Rives and Archer vote against annexation, in defiance of the will of the people of Virginia as expressed in the Presidential election. Didn't White, of Indiana, do that same thing; and Berrien, of Georgia, ditto. Didn't Woodbridge and Porter, of Michigan, Barrow of Louisiana, and Evans, of Maine, vote against annexation in opposition to the positive instructions of the legislatures of their several States? We guess they did.

Tell the whole story, Mr. Journal, that your readers may see and read the whole truth, and judge for themselves whether there was fraud, treachery, folly and corrupting influences used, and on which side they were used. It looks to us as though certain Whig M. C's were more deserving of those epithets,—for their disregard of the expressed will of the people,—than any members of the Democratic party.

The Salem Register says that "Boston Common, in days long past, witnessed the hanging of four of the Quakers, who early embraced the opinions of George Fox, and came here to enjoy freedom with the Puritans; and there is hardly a jail in this part of the Commonwealth, in which many of their associates were not confined."

The same spirit of intolerance pervades the community—religious, moral, political and social,—at this present time, we opine; and if certain self-styled philanthropists could have their will and wishes carried out in the letter and spirit of their hearts, we vainly believe that gibbets and stocks would be erected in every town, to awe and punish those who had independence enough to act upon and speak their unbiased opinions, and our Jails would be overflowed with boarders at the public expense, for opinion's sake, society would be riven, and its members turned against each other in worse than hostile array. And why? the reader asks. The answer should be as plain as the noon-day sun. It is for the want of a little CHARITY for what they, in their assumed wisdom, deem errors in their fellow beings. Not considering that they are constituted like themselves, frail, imperfect and liable to err; but that they err willfully and intentionally; and therefore they must suffer to the utmost extent of the refined double-distilled bloody code.

WASHINGTONIAN FRATERNITY, NO. I.—A Society under the above name, has recently been organized in Augusta. It has for its object the reformation of the intemperate by moral means alone, and is based on the Washingtonian principle of 1841.

The movement originated among those who were the founders of the first Washingtonian Society established in this State,—who had become disengaged from any further effort in the cause in connection with that Society, in consequence of its becoming a mere sectarian hot bed, where the efficacy of the law of Love has been ridiculed and discarded, and the law of Hate—which demands an "eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth,"—enthroned in its place.

The Augusta papers state that the new Society has some features peculiar to the different benevolent Orders of the day; but in its main characteristics, it is entirely dissimilar from any of them. All meetings are to be public except those for the choice of officers, ballottings for members and for discipline. The candidates for membership are publicly admitted by an impressive ceremony, calculated to fix on their minds the importance of their obligations—and the duties and kindness of brotherly love in all their intercourse with each other.

The officers of the Fraternity are, a Chief, Recorder, and a Safety Committee, consisting of four, who act upon all proposals for membership, and have a general supervision of the affairs of the Society.

May the principles of the Fraternity extend and flourish until its branches shall pervade the whole State and Union, and teach the world that the law of Love is more potent for any work of reform than all the laws emanating from the creeds, or caprices of man, that were ever enacted.

ROSEBERRY.—A gentleman from Bangor, named W. B. Hatch, while on board the Steamer Portland, on her passage from Frankfort to Portland, on Thursday, last week, was robbed of his pocket-book containing \$2,600 in cash, and a note for \$147. The pocket-book was cut from his coat-tail pocket. The rogue has not been discovered, neither has there any clue by which to detect him.

Bathe! Bathe! From one to five pounds of decayed animal matter passes off from the human body daily by perspiration. To enable nature to do this work well, her avenues—pores of the skin—must be kept open. Use water, warm or cold, frequently, or the dirt will clog them up. Don't be afraid of a cold water bath, even in a cold morning and in a cold room.

The editor of the *Franklin Beacon*, while descanting upon bathing establishments, says:—"There is probably not a people under the sun who use water as sparingly, both inside and out, as the citizens of the United States." We guess there's too much truth in that remark.

MILLERISM.

Accounts reach us from various parts of the State of the deplorable effects of the Millerite delusion.—The followers of this fanatic doctrine are neglecting their business, squandering their substance,—those that have any, and those that have not are living on those that have—and daily becoming candidates for inmates of our Poor Houses, Houses of Correction and Jails; and brought to this lamentable state, we fear, by the craft and villainy of men who disregard both the laws of God and man. They have a fearful direction of duty to answer for.

Fanatics of a similar belief have existed in all ages of the Christian era, and yet the grand consummation is not yet consummated. The following extract, which we copy from an exchange paper, is taken from Boehm's Ecclesiastical History under head of the tenth Century, and presents a fearful illustration of the second advent doctrines of the present day among ignorant and unreflecting people:—

Among the opinions which took possession of the minds of men, none occasioned such an universal panic, nor such dreadful impressions to terror and dismay, as a notion that now prevailed of the immediate approach of the day of judgment. This notion, which took its rise from a remarkable passage in the Revelations of St. John, and had been entertained by some teachers in the preceding century, was advanced publicly by many at this time; and spreading itself with amazing rapidity through the European provinces, it threw them into great consternation and anguish. They imagined that St. John had clearly foretold, that after a thousand years from the birth of Christ, Satan was to be let loose from his prison. Anti-Christ to come, and the destruction and conflagration of the world to follow those great and terrible events. Hence prodigious numbers of people abandoned all their civil connexions and their paternal relations; and, giving over to the churches and monasteries all their lands, treasures, and worldly effects, repaired with the utmost precipitation of Palestine, where they imagined that Christ would descend from heaven to judge the world. Others devoted themselves by a solemn and voluntary oath to the service of the churches, convents and the priesthood, whose slaves they became in the most rigorous sense of that word, performing daily heavy tasks; and all this from a notion that the Supreme Judge would diminish their sentence, and look upon them with a more favorable and propitious eye, on account of their having made themselves the slaves of his ministers. When an eclipse of the sun or moon happened to be visible, the cities were deserted, and their miserable inhabitants fled for refuge to caverns, and hid themselves among the craggy rocks and under the bending summits of steep mountains.

The rich attempted to bribe the Deity and the saintly tribe, by rich donations conferred on the ecclesiastical and monastic orders, who were looked upon as the immediate vicegerents of heaven.—In many places, temples, palaces, and noble edifices, both public and private, were suffered to decay; they were deliberately pulled down from a notion that they were no longer of any use, since the final dissolution of all things was at hand. In a word, no language is sufficient to express the confusion and despair that tormented the minds of those miserable mortals on this occasion. This general delusion was indeed opposed and combatted by the discerning few, who endeavored to dispel these groundless terrors, and to efface the notions from which they arose, in the minds of the people. But their attempts were ineffectual; nor could the apprehensions of the superstitious multitude be entirely removed before the end of this century. Then, when they saw that the so much dreaded period had passed without the arrival of any great calamity, they began to understand that St. John had not foretold what they so much feared."

Almost all the donations that were made to the Church during this century, bears evident marks of this groundless panic that had seized all the European nations, as the reasons of these donations are generally expressed in the following words: "Appropinquate modi termino," &c., i.e. "The end of the world being now at hand," &c.

It was fully believed, that when the annunciation of Mary (a Catholic festival) should come on Saturday, then the end of the world would come. Thus it would seem that, as in the case of some of the Miller people now, these ancient advocates of kindred views fixed on the very day of the end; and nothing but the entire failure of the predictions dispelled the general delusion.

MERRITT CALDWELL.—a native of Oxford, in this County—now Professor of Metaphysics and Political Economy and Teacher of Elocution in Dickinson College,—is the author of a recent publication entitled "A practical Manual of Elocution." It is spoken of in terms of high praise, and is recommended as a useful work to be introduced into our Academies and Colleges.

New Hampshire Congressional Ticket.—Woodbury, the Democratic candidate nominated in place of John P. Hale, is probably defeated, although he ran from 6000 to 8000 votes ahead of the highest on the Whig ticket. The other candidates on the Democratic ticket, Messrs. Norris, Moulton and Johnson, are elected. Steele, the present Governor, has been re-elected.

Prolific.—Solomon Eaton, Esq., of Bowdoin, has a cow of the Durham Short Horn Breed, seven years old, which brought forth on the 15th ult., three good sized calves. They were all heifers and all doing well. That's increasing the stock pretty fast.

The town of Patten, says the Augusta Banner, has killed Bears enough the past winter to claim from the State a bounty large enough to pay the whole State tax, and the town's quota of the Militia compensation. Grand business that Bear hunting down east.

Who will be the claimant?—A French philanthropist has just left a legacy to be distributed among persons "the most disgraced by nature."

There'll be no quarreling for that legacy among the heirs of Monsieur.

Mr. John Bradley, who has been in Portland jail for debt, for the last five weeks, has made a disclosure, and is coming out.

Fraternity and Fraternity. This is the age of Brotherhoods. We see by a N. Y. paper, that the Operative Printers of New York have instituted a fraternity which it is intended shall become general throughout the Union.

A man by the name of Robert Leighton, of Falmouth in this State, was arraigned before the Municipal Court of Boston week before last, for having 2 counterfeit Mexican dollars, with intent to pass the same.

Dr. Tawksbury. of Frankfort, a notice of whose trial for robbing a grave was published in our last has had a second examination, and been bound over to take his trial at a higher Court.

St. Patrick's day. (the 19th,) was observed in Bangor by a procession, with a band of music, which proceeded to the Catholic Chapel, where the customary exercises were had.

From Mexico. By an arrival at New Orleans from Vera Cruz, on the 5th Inst. we learn that Santa Ana's trial was to take place on the 24th of February.

A new Post Office has been established at South Thomaston, and Archibald G. McGehee, Esq., appointed Postmaster.

The Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railroad.

To the Editors of the Public Press in Portland.

Gentlemen.—The Act entitled "An Act to incorporate the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railroad Company" finally passed both branches of the Legislature of Canada on Friday last. It was laid before the Governor General of Canada, Lord METCALFE, the same day, for his approval, as representative of his Sovereign. He appointed Monday last, at half past three o'clock P. M., to meet the two houses of Parliament for the purpose of giving in behalf of THE QUEEN the Royal assent to that and other bills. The following is an extract from the Act, prescribing the termini and direction of the road.

"From the river St. Lawrence as nearly opposite to the city of Montreal as may be found desirable, in the general direction of St. Hyacinthe and Sherbrooke to the Boundary Line between this Province and the United States of America, at such point or place of said Boundary Line, near the Connecticut River, as that said Railroad may best connect with "The Atlantic and St. Lawrence Rail Road" to be constructed from Portland in the State of Maine to said Boundary Line, there to connect with the Rail Road hereby authorized to be made and completed."

I will only add that the provisions of the charter of which I have a certified copy are very liberal, more so, in fact than is the charter of the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railroad granted by our Legislature. I have also a certified copy of the charter granted by the legislature of New Hampshire for the Railroad "in continuation extension" of the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railroad through that State, granted in December last. Charters have therefore been obtained for the whole route from the Atlantic to the St. Lawrence.

I am respectfully, &c.,

WM. P. PREBLE

Portland March 19, 1845.

THE RAILROAD MEETING.

Held last evening at the Exchange Hall, to hear the report of Messrs. Preble and Poor, was one of the largest ever convened in this city.—That large Hall was crowded with citizens. The speeches of Messrs. Preble and Poor were listened to with profound attention broken occasionally with hearty applause. Their Reports were of the most cheering character.

Several resolutions were passed, which shall be published hereafter; also fuller accounts of the meeting, than we have time to gather this morning.—Argus March 21.

THE NEW POSTAGE LAW.

The new Postage Law comes into operation on the 1st of July next. The points which concern the public most are the following:—

All single letters are to be charged five cents for transmission under 300 miles and ten cents for over that distance. Double letters pay double price; triple letters triple price, &c. Letters weighing less than half ounce are to be accounted single, and every additional half ounce is to be charged additional single postage. Drop letters are to pay two cents, and letters advertised are to pay the cost of advertisement.

Newspapers of 1900 square inches or less go free within 30 miles of where they are printed; for greater distances they are subject to the rates of the law of 1825; and newspapers of greater size are to pay the rates charged upon magazines and pamphlets.

Circulars, handbills, &c., printed on single cap paper, or no larger, and unsealed, pay two cents each whatever distance they may be sent; pamphlets, magazines, &c., pay two and a half cents per copy of an ounce weight, and one cent additional for each additional ounce, whatever may be the distance; and the fractional excess over an ounce, are to be charged as full ounces.

The New Temperance Bill.—Mr. Duane from Ortington, has offered a substitute for the rejected bill, the vote against it having been reconsidered. The substance of the new bill is—

1. To authorize selectmen of towns &c. to license some person or persons to sell for medicinal and mechanical purposes only.
2. Twenty dollars fine and cost for selling without license, or imprisonment 60 days.
3. Second offence imprisonment 60 days additional penalty.
4. Third offence imprisonment six months.
5. No appeal allowed without security for the prosecution of the cause and cost.
6. Court may suspend sentence on total abandonment of the business.
7. Fines to go to towns for the support of the poor.
8. Duty of selectmen, &c. to prosecute receiving reasonable evidence—burden of proof on defendant.